

The Daily Gazette.

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Business Directory. L. DAY & CO., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND THE FARMER'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

At various times, and from them constantly for the length of time heretofore stated.

NEW DEAL

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

Price of Produce

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &C.

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

GROCERIES

WINE AND LIQUORS

Spices, Flavoring Extracts,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the quotations to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

WE SELL MEDICINES

ORMALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

PAINTS, OILS, &C., BROWN AND RED

FINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SALTS,

COARSE AND FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &C.

LOWER

than any other house in the city, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as with them sent by rail.

TEAS

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

been made up to suit the tastes of our customers.

For information as to the quality of our goods,

their prices, and our way of doing business,

call on us at our place of business.

DRUG AND TEA STORE, near the Ford House, Janesville.

WE WILL

sell at

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DAILY GAZETTE.

1861

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Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A.M.

Freight Train, " " 7:45 A.M.

Passenger Train, for Oakbrook, 8:00 A.M.

Freight Train, " " 8:30 A.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wis.

For Oakbrook, Rockford, Freeport, and points west

and west; tickets for all principal points east and south,

sent at the passenger's expense.

E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail.

CHARGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Janesville for:

Milwaukee, 6:50 A.M.

Prairie du Chien, 7:00 A.M.

Monroe, 7:10 A.M.

Milwaukee, 7:20 A.M.

Prairie du Chien, 7:30 A.M.

Monroe, 7:40 A.M.

Milwaukee, 7:50 A.M.

Prairie du Chien, 8:00 A.M.

Monroe, 8:10 A.M.

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Prairie du Chien, 2:00 P.M.

Monroe, 2:10 P.M.

Michigan Central and Great Western

(Grand Rapids) Railway.

Trains leave the Grand Central Depot, Lake at

Chicago, 6:00 A.M., New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

9:45 A.M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day

except Sunday.

7:00 P.M., New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

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Through tickets for all the principal railroad of

the West, and all the routes of the route from

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JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

to our

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office one of the

Best Jobbing Offices

in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin

with our

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

we are enabled to execute any order for work with a

PROMPTNESS

unusually in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

We challenge a comparison with any or all.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good

style and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equal

by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done.

In the office, and an order is committed by the office

the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It.

In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

SINGER & CO'S

STANDARD MACHINES,

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$90.

Reduced to \$70.

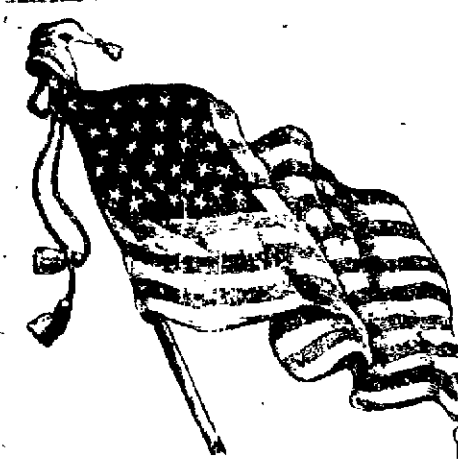
No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100.

Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine.

The best machine in the world for Family Sewing



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Scott's Return.

The unexpected determination of Gen. Scott to return immediately to this country from Europe may be caused by the threatening nature of our foreign relations. It begins to be believed that England has been desirous of a war with this country from the beginning of the rebellion, and has sought French alliance for that purpose. This has, probably, not been secured, but the neutrality of France has already been declared, and this is the next best thing to an alliance. The cause, therefore, of Gen. Scott's sudden return may be to give the country the benefit of his advice in the new emergency.

The Complication with England.

It is difficult to see upon what ground the English government can object to the seizure of Mason and Slidell. It is conceded that Capt. Wilkes had the right to stop the Trent and search for contraband of war. This right, so far as England is concerned, is derived from the fact that she has declared both the north and the south belligerent powers; and belligerents have the right to search neutral vessels and seize contrabands and their despatches, any where upon the highway of the ocean. It is nonsense to say that Capt. Wilkes had no right to determine the facts in the case, and that he should have taken the Trent before a court of admiralty to have the matter judicially decided, because these facts are not denied, that Mason and Slidell were ambassadors carrying despatches to foreign governments from the so called rebel government. It is well ascertained that the British consul at Havana knew and acknowledged them as ambassadors, and took pains to present them to the Captain General of Cuba in their official character. He even went farther and accompanied them on board the Trent, and introduced them to the captain as ambassadors from the Confederate States of America to England and France. Why go to a court of admiralty to prove these facts—in which the rights of property are not involved, as they would have been, if the steamer itself had been seized? This question is between the two nations, who both already know all that can be ascertained about it, and must decide for themselves, both being above and beyond any court of admiralty. It is certain, therefore, that national law, and especially the practice of England, is against her, and in our favor.

Upon what sufficient ground a demand can be made for reparation, it is impossible to predict. If England desires our government to say that no offense was intended, that can easily be done, as it is no doubt true. But that our government will surrender Mason and Slidell we cannot believe. If it is demanded, it will be with the deliberate intention on the part of England to seek a cause of quarrel, and if we yield in such a case, we shall soon be called upon to yield still further. Better stand upon our rights under the law of nations now, than humiliate ourselves for nothing.

GEN. McCLELLAN THREATENING TO RESIGN.—The so-called radical, Mr. Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in his bitter speech in the republican congressional caucus, on Tuesday night, stated that "after Mr. Cameron's report had been accepted by the President, Gen. McClellan went to him and threatened to resign if it was sent into congress with the passages respecting the emancipation and arming of the slaves unmodified." We are not compelled to credit the statement; but we can see without difficulty how the arm and the counsel of the commander in chief would be paralyzed by the adoption of Cameron's senseless policy, as to render his resignation necessary to his reputation. We should expect from Gen. McClellan nothing less than an indignant refusal to act as the leader in a servile war and general of a mob of assassins.

Such statements as these, from such sources, are producing more trouble in misleading the south than all the united efforts of Jeff Davis and the confederate government, because they furnish the adherents of that government the most available means for continuing and strengthening the false impressions prevailing in that portion of the Union. In the north such assertions are comparatively harmless, as the authors and objects are well understood; but in the south they are quoted and circulated to keep up the delusion which is so powerful in prolonging the rebellion. They are, moreover, a part of the system of falsehood by which the rebellion is represented the republican party as aiming at the abolition of slavery, when its avowed object was the restriction of that cause. The obliquity of vision which cannot see the difference between the employment of the slaves of the rebels under military restraint, as a means of the suppression of a most iniquitous rebellion, or the freedom of those slaves as a most just and provoked punishment, is to be pitied; or the villainy which misrepresents such objects as a servile insurrection of negro assassins is worthy of a more severe punishment than should be visited upon the deluded victims of that villainy. The editor

Last Night's Report.

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New York, Dec. 21. The Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning has a special dispatch from England, stating that news had been received from Richmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire on Fort McRae three times since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known. On the 30th ult., an incessant shower of shells was thrown into the fort by Col. Brown.

Additional to Americans news.—In London, in reference to the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be, that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British government, because serious results might follow in France if distrust there should increase and cause a further depression of trade. The London Globe warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord Lyons, for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The Shipping Gazette has an article on the question of the corn supplies in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard their future prospects with feelings of alarm. The Shipping Gazette is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will excel in extent those of the last four or five seasons. The London Daily News' correspondent, writing from Paris, says that the very general opinion that the Pacific was imperiously informed of the intentions of the French government when it spoke of France joining with England in an armed mediation.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be immediately sent to Canada. 100-pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among ships preparing for sea. The Defense, an iron plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450 men. She will be manned without the least difficulty. The Canada steamships, Australian and Persia, are to convey troops to Halifax, and a number of others have been chartered.

The screw steamer Orpheus, carrying 21 guns, called last evening at Plymouth sound, whence she is to convey the screw transport Melbourne, with troops, arms and stores, to Halifax.

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A great mass meeting was held in the Rotunda at Dublin, to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs, at the present crisis. The following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the population of the republic, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, being largely composed of men of Irish birth and Irish blood, it would be unreasonable to suppose that Ireland could remain an indifferent spectator between England and America.

Resolved, That the ever increasing foreign influence directed to the Irishman, for the sake of differences and a united rally for the old cause of the country.

Resolved, That a chairman, two secretaries and a committee of 21 members, each having been duly and separately proposed and seconded, be chosen by a majority of the people at this mass meeting, and take into consideration the advisability of an organization, in the present state of affairs, at home and abroad.

The Liverpool Post says the whole purpose of the meeting was to express, in every variety of phrase, sympathy with America. It is quite natural that this should be the tendency of the Irish, even apart from their hatred to England, for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

The Liverpool Mercury says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States, the brief abstract of the address of President Davis to the Confederate congress. The address, it adds, is hopeful and determined in tone, and shows that a war so stupidly persisted in by the north, cannot possibly effect the subjugation of the south.

It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European government to prove that the blockade of the southern ports is ineffectual, and consequently illegal.

It is also stated that the state legislature of Missouri has passed a secession ordinance. The London Times' city article says it must be kept in view that the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for sometime to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington cabinet, and that the decision of the present question, therefore, is not entirely in the hands of that personage.

Later advices are awaited for with great anxiety, as it is to be seen that the course of our government may be much modified by anything that may take place between the opposing armies in the interval from now to the arrival of the British demands. A victory by the federalists might perhaps so satisfy the mob as to enable the government to act independently, and on the other hand a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone. At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offence on the part of the federal commissioners.

LONDON, Friday evening. Consols opened weaker to-day, and went lower, owing to sales and the news from America, and a generally uneasy feeling. Foreign stocks heavy in the morning—Mexican became rather better than their worst. Consols closed after official hours, at 90½, being a shade firmer.

FRANCE.—Paris papers assert that dispatches sent by the British government to Lord Lyons, although couched in moderate language, are nevertheless inflexible in their conclusions, which is the resuscitation of the commission. It is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington, with all the members of the legation. The same journal asserts that the English war vessels, which are now being prepared for sea, will leave for America in the beginning of January.

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FRANCE.—Paris papers assert that dispatches sent by the British government to Lord Lyons, although couched in moderate language, are nevertheless inflexible in their conclusions, which is the resuscitation of the commission. It is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington, with all the members of the legation. The same journal asserts that the English war vessels, which are now being prepared for sea, will leave for America in the beginning of January.

Last Night's Report.

The steamship Daniel Webster from Port Royal, arriving at the 17th inst., reports that 16 vessels of the stone fleet sailed that day for Charleston, under escort of three gunboats. A portion of the stone fleet for Savannah returned to Hilton Head, minus five vessels beached near Tybee. The Unadilla and another had gone to reconnoiter the shores of Edisto Island, and the mouth of the south Edisto. An advance had been made by Gen. Stevens' brigade into the interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. Special to Commercial Advertiser.—Large numbers of our volunteer troops, some suffering severely from sickness, others disabled by wounds, are leaving this city and returning to their respective homes to recuperate, having long fatigues for that purpose. Others have obtained honorable discharges from the service. It is generally believed here that congress, on Monday, will take a recess until after the 5th of January.

New York, Dec. 21. The Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning has a special dispatch from England, stating that news had been received from Richmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire on Fort McRae three times since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known. On the 30th ult., an incessant shower of shells was thrown into the fort by Col. Brown.

Additional to Americans news.—In London, in reference to the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be, that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British government, because serious results might follow in France if distrust there should increase and cause a further depression of trade. The London Globe warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord Lyons, for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The Shipping Gazette has an article on the question of the corn supplies in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard their future prospects with feelings of alarm. The Shipping Gazette is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will excel in extent those of the last four or five seasons. The London Daily News' correspondent, writing from Paris, says that the very general opinion that the Pacific was imperiously informed of the intentions of the French government when it spoke of France joining with England in an armed mediation.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be immediately sent to Canada. 100-pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among ships preparing for sea. The Defense, an iron plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450 men. She will be manned without the least difficulty. The Canada steamships, Australian and Persia, are to convey troops to Halifax, and a number of others have been chartered.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 14th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way,	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Omaha and way,	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
Milwaukee, through,	6:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way,	6:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Monroe and way,	10:30 A.M.	6:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	12:40 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Butler and way,	6:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvan close Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

FOR FINE WATCHES call on

DELLIDIM WEBB & LEE.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—There are several reasons why the festival to-morrow evening should be favorably regarded by our citizens. First, the object is a good one; 2d, a full value will be received for the expenditure; 3d, this is the first appeal of ladies of that society to our citizens. These reasons, united with the fact that the festival is the only public entertainment provided for the evening, should fill the hall to its full capacity.

HOW REQUISITIONS ARE TO BE MADE.—A. R. Eddy, U. S. Quartermaster for Wisconsin, gives notice that hereafter all requisitions for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and for other articles furnished by the quartermaster's department, and all requisitions for transportation for organized regiments, will be made on the U. S. Quartermaster at Madison. The attention of officers is particularly called to general orders No. 70, current series, from the war department.

Webb & Lee have the latest styles of JEWELRY.

DELLIDIM

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Water-town Republican says:—"We learn that an important decision has just been made by the supreme court in which is involved the validity of town and city bonds, in a case brought by S. Berliner against the town of Watertown. The court held the bonds to be void. The same principle, we understand, applies to the bonds, or a part of them, issued by the city of Watertown."

ESOPHUS COMET.—This well-known periodical comet is now visible, with the aid of a telescope of moderate power, in the constellation Pegasus. Its average time of revolution round the sun is forty months, or three years and a third, which is the shortest period of any known comet. It will not reach that point in its orbit which is nearest the sun till the 6th of February.

FOR SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, call on

DELLIDIM WEBB & LEE.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASER.—We notice a report that after the first of January, a quartermaster under the appointment of the federal government is to take charge of the troops in Wisconsin, in place of Mr. Tredway, the present quartermaster general appointed by the state, and that all recruits are to be immediately sworn into the federal service as they enlist. E. H. Brodhead, of Milwaukee, is said to be the new officer. A. R. Eddy is now advertising in the Madison papers in that capacity.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following are the officers of Western Star Lodge, No. 14, for the coming year:

A. Boss, Jr., M. M. S. H. Marquette, S. W. J. L. Ford, J. W. A. Hodge, treasurer; R. S. Burdick, secretary; D. Purvis, S. D. F. F. Martin, J. D.

If you want to see a splendid assortment of SILVER GOODS call on

DELLIDIM WEBB & LEE.

The following resolutions were passed by Western Star Lodge No. 14, of Free and Accepted Masons, Dec. 17th, A. D. 1861:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our late worthy brother, Charles Brown, one of the oldest members of this lodge; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our late departed brother, Charles Brown, and society a quiet and unobtrusive gentleman.

Resolved, That to Col. Maloney, of the 13th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, our thanks are due for his permission of the band of his regiment to accompany, with the members of the Masonic fraternity, the members of our late brother to his last resting place.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to the members of the band of the 13th regiment for their attendance as musicians at the funeral of our departed brother, and that the sincere thanks of this Lodge are hereby tendered to them for their services on that occasion.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Janesville Gazette.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Com. F. F. MARTIN.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.—In Milwaukee, last week, Henry Assenmacher, father of Peter Assenmacher, applied for and got a writ of habeas corpus from R. N. Austin, circuit court commissioner, to have his son Peter discharged from restraint in the 9th regiment, on the ground that Peter was a minor at the time of his enlistment, and did not get his guardian's consent.

After an absence of more than twenty-five years Ole Bull has returned to England, where he is now touring it through the provinces.

To Our Debtors.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that on the first of January next there will be a change in the proprietorship of the Gazette. The NECESSITY of a settlement of ALL our accounts will be apparent to all who will give the subject their attention, and as our own convenience will be materially promoted by a settlement before the dissolution of the partnership, and the interest of no debtor will be injured by doing in season what must come at last, we hope there will be no request or attempt at delay. Mr. Wilcox will devote his time to this matter, and as there are a large number of persons to settle with, let each one be prepared when called on. No one will be turned out of the office if he calls here at this purpose.

Plated TEA SETS, Castors, Cake Baskets, Forks and Spoons, at

DELLIDIM WEBB & LEE.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN church will give a festival at Lippin's Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 24th. A committee of young ladies will wait upon our citizens, as far as possible, to sell tickets, on Monday and Tuesday. Price of a ticket admitting the bearer to the hall and a seat at the supper table, fifty cents; tickets can also be had at Moseley's store. Admission to the hall alone, ten cents, payable at the door. dec21d3t

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

CAMP CURTIS, Sulphur Springs, Mo., December 19th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors.—Thinking the friends of Company G, 8th regiment, would like to hear how they are getting along here, I write you again a few lines. The health of the regiment is much better here than it was at Pilot Knob. But one man has died at this post since we have been here, and he belonged to the 11th regiment. I have but three men now in the hospital—A. Paul, James Smith and P. Anderson. I have increased the number of my company to 84 men, besides three transferred to the band. I would say for the benefit of friends at home, that my company stands second to none in the regiment. The men are well drilled, and we get our new uniforms the 1st of January. We are to have blue coats and pants, the regulation hat with feather and bugle. Our pay rolls are being made out, and expect to get paid soon. My wife and daughter are here with me in camp. Two of our companies, I and K, are on the bridges 25 miles south of here. We have a splendid view of the river. A large number of gun boats have passed here the last two weeks; 21 mortar boats passed in one day a few days ago. The gun boat Benton passed fully armed and manned. She created quite an excitement on the levee. The soldiers gave her three hearty cheers as she passed, which was returned by the jolly crew on board. We drill four hours a day now, mostly in battalion and skirmish drill.

The men of my company are anxious to know what has become of the box of goods that was to be forwarded to them from their friends at home. I suppose you have the cartridge box and bullet I sent you as trophies of the Fredericksburg battle. The weather is very warm; lots of the men run about with their bare feet during the day. Col. Murphy still commands here; he makes a splendid officer, and the men fairly worship him. There are three companies of Wisconsin cavalry here now. The men all want to go down the river. They are tired of stopping here. We get no papers from Janesville; I suppose they are not forwarded from St. Louis.

W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg't W. V.

SLEIGHING.—The snow which fell yesterday has a quality of so-so sleighing, and has come just in time to help out "a merry Christmas."

REMOVALS.—The Madison Patriot publishes the following batch of rumors:—"We hear it rumored that Mr. Elmore, of Mukwonago, will be deputy bank commissioner under the new administration; that Mr. Suckow will resign as assistant superintendent of public property; that Secretary Watson will be retained, and that changes will be made in the several departments, the secretary's office showing the least."

THE 16TH REGIMENT COMPLETE.—The arrival of the Chippewa Valley Rangers, Capt. Wheeler, completes the 16th regiment. Some of the companies, however, are not yet full.

Major Slemmer, the gallant officer late in command at Fort Pickens, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescent, though much reduced, and there is a fair prospect of recovery.

A VALUABLE SKIRT.—A skirt taken from the person of a woman who tried to cross the Potomac a few days since, is at the state department, and contains 40 pounds of sewing silk quilted in it. Sewing silk must be scarce down in Dixie.

FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, call on

DELLIDIM WEBB & LEE.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

Owing to the recent heavy snow storm receipts of all kinds of produce were very light today. Rates of about 400 bushels of wheat at 22 1/2 cts for milling grades, and 32 cts for shipping; also receipts of a few loads of oats at 16 cts. No other transactions to note. We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 75 1/2; good to extra milling spring 26 1/2; shipping grades 50 1/2.

CORN—good request, at 16 1/2 cts for 50 lbs. shelled, and 14 1/2 cts for 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—in good demand at 16 1/2 cts per bushel.

RYE—in good demand at 23 1/2 cts per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull at 23 1/2 cts choice; 16 1/2 cts for 60 lbs. for common.

TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 1,12 1/2 cts, 37 1/2 cts for 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2 cts for choice roll.

EGGS—scarce at 16 cts per dozen.

WOOL—in good demand at 22 1/2 cts for fair to choice

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

Fall and Winter Goods!

OF

AT THE

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Main Street, Janesville.

OWING to the immense trade we have done since commencement in this city, (a trade which far exceeds our most sanguine expectations,) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

all of which have been purchased previous to the late advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants who have been obliged to pay a far higher rate for goods purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore continue to sell at prices which are sure to give satisfaction, and which have given us the character of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville.

and which we are determined to maintain during our whole business career.

We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

DELLIDIM

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain Merinos, all colors, Ottoman, Repps, Silks, Poplins, double width Broches, black and white check Valenciennes, Corduroys, Colerages, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

DELAINEES,

of the very richest styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

In this department we have always been able to boast of the best selection in town and have added all the different styles lately manufactured, thereby enabling us to offer the

HANDSOMEST LOT OF CLOAKS

to be found in any city of the west, not even excepting Chicago. Our stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls

are cheaper than ever before offered in this city, being the importation of Italian Millinery & Co. and purchased at auction at about one half their actual value.

We have on hand an elegant variety of

FURS!

consisting of Fitch, French Cooney, Mink, &c., &c., with

MUFFS TO MATCH.

and which we offer

Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower

than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully admitted by all who have purchased of us. Our prices are entirely new and warranted true from machine. It is unnecessary for us to announce our stock.

Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.

We feel grateful for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit its continuance.

DELLIDIM

DELLIDIM

NEW GOODS!

—AT—

WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York markets, and latest styles. Full stock of

STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, C. C. WARE, EMBROIDERED, PAINTED WARE, YELLOW and BUCKINGHAM WARE, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

GLASS WARE,

Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very Low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS

good choices.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TEA TRAYS, CASTORS and CORNETS, TABLE CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS and SPOONS, RUBBER SPOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will

Be sold Cheap.

Call and see if these things are not so, at "E"

WHEELLOCK'S,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS. oc24dwt

POOR

KEROSENE OIL

AT

Fifty Cents per Gallon.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

HO FOR THE WAR.

MEN wanted for the 16th Missouri Regiment, (Col. John C. Phillips,) to be attached to Mulligan's Brigade.

On Flag and One Common Country.

NOW IN THE FIELD.

For all able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not under 5 feet 5 inches in height, who desire to enter the service of the United States to fight for three years or during the war.

Pay from \$12 to \$28 per month; in case of sickness, the best Medical Aid is provided.

All who wish to enlist under the GALANT MULLIGAN: HERO OF LEXINGTON: are requested to come forward immediately.

Re-enlisting office at the Schuyler House, Janesville, Wis.

GEO. G. BLODGET, Major 16th Regiment Mo. I. E. A.

Lieut. L. EDWIN KNAPP, Recruiting Officer. oc24dwt

FAIR WARNING.

All persons indebted to us by note or account are notified to call at our office and settle the same before the first of January next, or the same will be left with the proper officers for collection. Promises to pay our debts and we cannot take them of others.

DELLIDIM

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valenciennes, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

In great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS.

In various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

oc24dwt

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKoy & Bro's.

Leaving all gassing and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance

only from first cost. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

In every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEY & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

oc24dwt

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNTIL further notice we have concluded to take at par all Wisconsin bonds, including the banks issue upon me in the past. I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

The public should bear in mind that the Banking Association were responsible for the redemption only until the first of December, 1861.

oc24dwt

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,

WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

33

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

NUMBER 234.

The Daily Gazette.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines one square, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

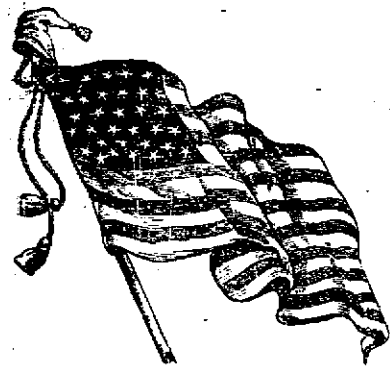
1 Square 1 day, 10¢
do 2 " 15¢
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Gen. Scott's Return.

The unexpected determination of Gen. Scott to return immediately to this country from Europe may be caused by the threatening nature of our foreign relations. It begins to be believed that England has been desirous of a war with this country from the beginning of the rebellion, and has sought French alliance for that purpose. This has, probably, not been secured, but the neutrality of France has already been declared, and this is the next best thing to an alliance. The cause, therefore, of Gen. Scott's sudden return may be to give the country the benefit of his advice in the new emergency.

The Complication with England.

It is difficult to see upon what ground the English government can object to the seizure of Mason and Slidell. It is conceded that Capt. Wilkes had the right to stop the Trent and search for contraband of war. This right, so far as England is concerned, is derived from the fact that she has declared both the north and the south belligerent powers; and belligerents have the right to search neutral vessels and seize contraband and their despatches, anywhere upon the highway of the ocean. It is nonsense to say that Capt. Wilkes had no right to determine the facts in the case, and that he should have taken the Trent before a court of admiralty to have the matter judicially decided, because these facts are not denied, that Mason and Slidell were ambassadors carrying despatches to foreign governments from the so-called rebel government. It is well ascertained that the British consul at Havana knew and acknowledged them as ambassadors, and took pains to present them to the Captain General of Cuba in their official character. He even went further and accompanied them on board the Trent, and introduced them to the captain as ambassadors from the confederate states of America to England and France. Why go to a court of admiralty to prove these facts—in which the rights of property are not involved, as they would have been, if the steamer itself had been seized? This question is between the two nations, who both already know all that can be ascertained about it, and must decide for themselves, both being above and beyond any court of admiralty. It is certain, therefore, that national law, and especially the practice of England, is against her, and in our favor.

Upon what sufficient ground a demand can be made for reparation, it is impossible to predict. If England desires our government to say that no offence was intended, that can easily be done, as it is no doubt true. But that our government will surrender Mason and Slidell we cannot believe. If it is demanded, it will be with the deliberate intention on the part of England to seek a cause of quarrel, and if we yield in this matter, we shall soon be called upon to yield still further. Better stand upon our rights under the law of nations now, than humiliate ourselves for nothing.

GEN. McCLELLAN THREATENING TO RESIGN.—The so-called radical, Mr. Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in his bitter speech at the republican congressional caucus, on Tuesday night, stated that "after Mr. Cameron's report had been accepted by the President, Gen. McClellan went to him and threatened to resign if it was sent into congress with the passages respecting the emancipation and arming of the slaves unmodified." We are not compelled to doubt the statement; but we can see without difficulty how the arm and counsel of the commander-in-chief would be so paralyzed by the adoption of Cameron's senseless policy.

Such statements as these, from such sources, are producing more trouble in misleading the south than all the unaided efforts of Jeff Davis and the confederate government, because they furnish the adherents of that government the most available means for continuing and strengthening the false impressions prevailing in that portion of the Union. In the north such assertions are comparatively harmless, as the authors and objects are well understood; but in the south they are quoted and circulated to keep up the delusion which is so powerful in prolonging the rebellion. They are, moreover, a part of the system of falsehood before the rebellion which represented the republican party as aiming at the abolition of slavery, when its avowed object was the restriction of that slave to the region of origin which cannot see the difference between the employment of the slaves of the rebels under military restraint, as a means of the suppression of a most iniquitous rebellion, or the freedom of those slaves as a most just and provoked punishment, to be put in the way of the villainy which misrepresents such objects as a servile insurrection of negro assassins is worthy of a more severe punishment than should be visited upon the deluded victims of that villainy. The editor

of the Argus, and all others like him, in Wisconsin or elsewhere, would be entitled to more respect if openly employed in the military or civil service of the rebels than they now are in disseminating such injurious falsehoods. They are largely responsible for the existence of the rebellion, and now constitute some of its most efficient supporters.

Ireland and the War With America.

The resolutions adopted at a meeting in Dublin, an account of which is contained in our late foreign intelligence, will attract general attention. We know it is true by unmistakable evidence that the Irish people in this country have been aroused by the prospect of a war with England, and that they would enter into it with an enthusiasm which would make them a power of considerable weight in the contest. Throughout the United States, to-day, we doubt not even in the far south, Irishmen have resolved, almost unanimously, without consultation with each other, that they will enlist, en masse, if England makes war upon this country. We need not explain the feeling which prompts them to this decision. Notwithstanding their long subjection to England, they are as intensely national in their feelings as they ever were. There has been little or no fusion between them and their oppressors, and they are still distinct nationally, with all its memories, hopes, patriotic impulses, added to which are revenge and hatred for centuries of wrong. It takes, but a spark to kindle these repressed emotions into a flame. So you cannot go into the poorest Irish home in America, and ask its inmates if he will enroll himself under the stars and stripes against England, without receiving an emphatic answer that he will give his life for the cause, if need be. It would be Ireland's opportunity for freedom so long desired, and instinct and reason would alike indicate to these people, everywhere, that the hour had come for action.

So far from a declaration of war on the part of England against us, uniting more firmly the south in their mad rebellion, it would weaken it, as the large Irish population of that region would all abandon them. The feeling would be there as it is here in the north, a unanimous determination to rally round the old flag of the Union against her hereditary foe, by all Irishmen.

Among the probabilities in the course of the war would be a rebellion in Ireland itself. Irishmen would then be called upon to enlist in the armies of England to serve against America. The feelings of repugnance to such a course would be insurmountable. America to them is the land of promise, the only country which has held out to them the hand of sympathy and encouragement. So large has been the emigration to this country from Ireland, in consequence of our liberal laws of citizenship and the opportunities for employment in a new and growing country, that it is true, as has been said, that there is not a family in Ireland which is not connected with Irishmen in America. Place the mass of those who live in this country in the army, fighting against England, and the effect upon their sympathizing friends in Ireland would exhibit itself in open hostility to England. It is this which has caused the recent meeting in Dublin, and which will develop itself in a still more unmistakable manner if hostilities should be the result of the present complication of affairs between England and America.

A SHARP CONTRACTOR.—The investigating committee have recently had their attention called to the case of a Pennsylvania man who contracted to furnish the trans-Potomac camps with firewood at \$4 a cord. It is said he procures the whole supply from trees already felled by government, which he pays fifteen cents a cord for cutting. It is then transported to the camps by government wagons. The inventor of this little plan thus clears, if our information be correct, \$3.50 a cord.

INASMUCH as this occurred in one of the eastern departments, and the commanding general is "right on the goose," we presume it is one of those little peccadilloes unworthy of attention.

MODESTY.—The legislature of Kentucky has passed a resolution asking President Lincoln to "dispense with Secretary Cameron," on account of his views as to the confiscation of the slave property belonging to persons in rebellion against the government. We should not wonder if there were some compliance with, as the Kentucky unionists seem to have the control of the policy of the administration. A pretext for Cameron's removal can be as easily found as for the sacrifice of Fremont on account of his proclamation.

GEN. BARRY'S ROCKET BATTALION.—Gen. Barry's Rocket Battalion, organized as light artillery, arrived in this city a day or two since from Albany, and proceeded to the seat of war last evening. The battalion is understood to be the first of its kind ever organized. The novelty of its plan of operations, the peculiarity of its apparatus employed, and the destructive character of the projectiles, combine to render the corps a most efficient body of men.

The battalion is commanded by Major Thomas W. Lyon, and is composed of two companies of eighty men each. Each battery comprises four rocket guns and four caissons. The range of the rocket is from five hundred yards to three thousand three hundred yards, according to size and power. The smallest rocket weighs ten pounds, and the largest two hundred pounds. With the two hundred pound rocket a mark no larger than the mast of a ship may be hit three times out of four at a distance of three thousand yards. The firing can be very rapidly performed. These rockets are ranked among the most terrible engines of war in existence. When the missile of medium size is in motion, a body of fire, fifteen inches in diameter, produced by the spiral fruse, accompanies it, filling the air in every direction. It may be so arranged as to produce a continuous and almost inextinguishable fire, consuming every combustible substance with which it comes in contact; or it can be exploded in the air, falling in burning fragments, or by fixing a percussion cap may be made to burst at the instant of falling. Of course, being lighter, it has not the same power as the bomb-shell ordinarily used, but its destructive capacity is infinitely greater than the bomb.—New York Evening Post.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Dec. 21. The steamship Daniel Webster from Port Royal, evening of the 17th inst., reports that 16 vessels of the stone fleet for Savannah returned to Hilton Head, minus five vessels beached near Tybee. The Unadilla and another had gone to reconnoitre the shores of Edisto Island, and the mouth of the south Edisto. An advance had been made by Gen. Stevens' brigade into the interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. Special to Commercial Advertiser.—Large numbers of our volunteer troops, some suffering severely from sickness, others disabled by wounds, are leaving this city and returning to their respective homes to recuperate, having long fatigues for that purpose. Others have obtained honorable discharges from the service. It is generally believed here that congress, on Monday, will take a recess until after the 5th of January.

New York, Dec. 21. The Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning has a special despatch from Baltimore, stating that news had been received from Richmond to the effect that Fort Pickens had opened fire on fort McRae three times since the 22d ult., but with what effect is not known. On the 30th ult. an incessant shower of shells was thrown into the fort by Col. Brown.

Additional to Americans News.—In London, in reference to the attitude likely to be assumed by France, the opinion continues to be, that, however desirous the Emperor might be to give some employment to his navy, and to divert public attention in France from the state of French finances, he is not likely to do anything to cause a difference with the British government, because serious results might follow in France if distrust there should increase and cause a further depression of trade. The London Globe warns its readers that they must take the French version of the dispatches sent to Lord Lyons, for what it is worth, and purely as the French idea of them.

The Shipping Gazette has an article on the question of the corn supplies in the event of a war with North America. It does not regard the future prospects with feelings of alarm. The Shipping Gazette is perfectly satisfied that our importations of food during the coming year will exceed in extent those of the last four or five seasons. The London Daily News' correspondent, writing from Paris, says that is the very general opinion that the Patrie was perfectly informed of the intentions of the French government when it spoke of France joining with England in an armed mediation.

A large force of engineers, it is stated, will be sent to Canada. 100-pound Armstrong guns are now being rapidly distributed among ships preparing for sea. The Defense, an iron plated frigate, is to have a crew of 450 men. She will be manned without the least difficulty by the U. S. Navy. Impatience and discontent are rampant among the rebels. They have 2300 guns in Virginia.

New York, Dec. 23. A fire broke out about four o'clock yesterday forenoon, in the extensive drug store of Hegerman & Co., 161 Broadway. The building was destroyed, together with its contents. Messrs. H. & Co. occupied the store and basement. Loss between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully insured. The building is insured for its full value—\$20,000, and belongs to the widow of the late E. Long.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES. NEW YORK, Dec. 23. St. Thomas advices of December 17th, say that the Iroquois was at that port, and would sail on a cruise on the 7th inst. The United States ship Shepard Knapp was also in port.

Porto Rico advices of the 19th say that a Spanish steamer loaded with troops had arrived and left for Mexico. Several companies garrisoned at Porto Rico have volunteered and sailed in her. Gen. Prim was expected enroute to take command of the Spanish forces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. SENATE.—Mr. Grimes gave notice that he should introduce a bill to have some of the wards in the hospitals in Washington, placed under the care of a homeopathic physician.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the credentials of Hon. Garrett Davis, senator elect from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Breckinridge, expelled.

Mr. Davis appeared and took oath of office. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23. Passengers from below report everything quiet. They confirm the recent rumors of rebels tearing up the railroad track between Green River and Bowling Green. The rebels engaged at the late Mumfordsville fight were three skeleton regiments, aggregating 1,400. The federal force was 370 men, led by Lieut. Col. Von Trebut, and Von Weber, as reported. Schaeff still in statu quo and no immediate engagement expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22. A skirmish took place to-day at New Market bridge. Four companies at Newport News, sent out this morning at noon o'clock were also attacked by rebel cavalry and infantry. Colonel Max Weber's regiment was ordered to reinforce them, and went to their aid. Col. Webster's regiment and the 1st Maine Cavalry, who were ordered to England, for scarcely any Irish family is unrepresented in the United States. The meeting, however, was useless and needless.

The Liverpool Mercury says that the only item of importance in the latest news from the United States, is the brief abstract of the address of President Davis to the Confederate congress. The address, it adds, is hopeful and determined in tone, and shows that a war so persistently persisted in by the north, cannot possibly effect the subjugation of the south.

It is stated that evidence will be laid before the European government to prove that the blockade of the southern ports is ineffectual, and consequently illegal. It is also stated that the state legislature of Missouri has passed a resolution, which is not kept in view that the designs of Mr. Seward are reported for sometime to have been the cause of disagreement in the Washington cabinet, and that the decision of the present question, therefore, is not entirely in the hands of that personage.

Later advices are awaited with great anxiety, as it is seen that the course of our government may be much modified by anything that may take place between the opposing armies in the interval from now to the arrival of the British demands. A victory by the federalists might perhaps satisfy the mob as to enable the government to act independently, and on the other hand a defeat might be equally productive of a pacific tone. At the same time, however, there is danger that the bad features of the situation may be aggravated by intelligence of some new offence on the part of the federal commissioners.

LONDON, Friday evening. Consols opened weaker to-day, and went lower, owing to sales and the news from America, and a generally uneasy feeling. Foreign stocks heavy in the morning—Mexican bonds rather better than their worst. Consols closed after official hours, at 90½, being a shade firmer.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21. Nashville papers record the death of Dr. Griswold of the 38th N. Y., a political prisoner at Charleston. Southern papers say Parson Brownlow has been imprisoned since the 7th.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. The Union and American learns from an authentic source that President Davis has under consideration a matter which would, in all probability, result in the resignation of Gen. Wise and all the officers in his legion, who would resume his post as editor of the Enquirer, and oppose the administration with all his power. This would be a most unfortunate circumstance at this juncture, when a single turn of the wheel may bring endless disaster to the south. The government to-day received intelligence brought by the last steamer from Europe, from Gen. Scott, stating that he intended to take passage in the next steamer for the United States. The general does not state the object of his return, but he undoubtedly brings information to our government of important movements abroad. It must be a serious matter, or Gen. Scott would not return so speedily, for it is well known that he had made arrangements to remain a long time.

A gentleman occupying a high position in Paris, writing to a friend in this city, says that the impression was very general in the best informed circles in France and England, that a rupture between England and the United States is inevitable.

Herald's dispatch.—The city has been excited today by a silly rumor that the government had agreed to give up Mason and Slidell to Great Britain, and that they were to be given up on Tuesday next. There is not the slightest word of truth in the report. No such proposition has been entertained; in fact, the government has decided that the British complication shall be secondary to the rebellion; that is the affair of most vital importance; and nothing in our foreign relations will be permitted to draw from it the attention of the government; even the settlement of other affairs will be made subordinate to it.

Point of Rocks, Md., Dec. 22.—S. M. J. Everything is all right on the upper Potomac. Jackson has retired to Leesburgh with his forces, having failed in everything, even to procure his salt. The rebel battery opposite Col. Geary's camp, also retired to Leesburgh. Impatience and discontent are rampant among the rebels. They have 2300 guns in Virginia.

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FRANCE.—Paris papers assert that dispatches sent by the British government to Lord Lyons, although couched in moderate language, are nevertheless inflexible in their conclusions, which is the restitution of the commissioners. If this is refused, Lord Lyons is to leave Washington, with all the members of the legation. The same journal affirms that the English war vessels, which are now being prepared for sea, would leave for America in the beginning of January.

The Swiss German Guards, Captain Stadel, destined for the 2d regiment, are now quartered temporarily in the basement of the capitol, in Madison.

Relief of the Families of Volunteers.

The following is the law passed at the late session of the board of county supervisors.

Section 1. A tax of ten thousand dollars is hereby imposed upon the aggregate real and personal property of the county, for aiding the support of families of volunteers in the military service of the state or of the United States.

Sec. 2. The wife of every man who has volunteered to serve in the military service of the state or of the United States, being a private or non-commissioned officer, and being at the date of his enlistment a resident within the county of Rock, and who is, at the date of application for relief, detained in said service, or having been in said service has returned with an honorable discharge, disabled by bodily infirmities contracted therein, shall be entitled to the relief granted herein.

Sec. 3. The persons entitled to relief by the provisions of this resolution, shall be entitled, monthly, from the first day of May, 1862, to the sums not exceeding the following, viz:

Each married woman without children, \$ 3.00
Each married woman with one child, 5.00
Each married woman with two children, 7.00
Each married woman with three or more children, not to exceed 10.00

And between the first day of May, 1862, and the first day of December, 1862, one-half the foregoing sums shall be allowed to said persons respectively.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of supervisors of the several towns, and wards of the cities of Janesville and Beloit, to receive and disburse the herein appropriated among the persons entitled thereto. It shall be their duty, also, on paying said fund, to require each person receiving the same, to subscribe their names to a monthly list kept by them, in the following form, viz:

NAME OF PERSON.	LANDS.	DATE OF PAYMENT.	SIGNATURE.
I hereby certify that the several sums specified in the foregoing list, were paid by me to the persons whose names are subscribed thereto, during the month of..... 1862.			

Chairman of the Board.

Which list, with the certificate of the chairman attached thereto, shall be returned monthly by the chairman of the town or ward boards to the county treasurer, and be filed by him as a voucher in his hands for the payments made by the supervisors respectively.

Sec. 5. The county treasurer shall pay monthly to the chairman of the town and ward boards of towns and cities the sums each may be entitled to upon the presentation of the following certificates, viz:

1st. One certificate for each family from the chairman of the town or ward board, certifying that the husband of the woman applying for relief is a volunteer in the military service of the state or of the United States, and that he has not been discharged from said service.

2d. One certificate for each woman applying for relief made by the chairman of the town or ward boards aforesaid, in the following form:

I,.....Chairman of.....do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with.....and that she is the wife of.....a volunteer private or a non-commissioned officer in the military service of the state or of the United States, not having been discharged therefrom, and that he was a resident of the county of Rock at the time of his enlistment, and that she has.....children dependent upon her for their support.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the town and ward boards, as aforesaid, to apply for and receive the funds provided herein, only for families, the heads of which, to their knowledge and belief, are actually in the military service at the time of application, unless for cases provided for in the 7th section hereof.

Sec. 7. If it shall appear that the husband of any woman shall have been in the military service, aforesaid, and shall have returned with an honorable discharge, disabled by bodily infirmities contracted in said service, as to render him unable to labor to support his family, the certificate of the chairman of the town or ward board shall entitle the wife to the amounts herein provided, the same as though her husband were yet in the actual service; provided said disabled or infirm person does not receive a pension or extra support from the general government.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to provide printed blanks for certificates, pay rolls and other purposes required in this act, and to distribute them to persons entitled thereto.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of the several towns and wards to certify to the county treasurer the number and names of families in their respective towns and wards entitled to the relief provided herein, and it shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay to no town or ward more than the sum due said town or ward in proportion to the number of families in said town or ward compared with the whole number of families in the county.

Sec. 10. Any father or mother having a son or sons enlisted in the army, or any children under the age of fifteen years having no mother living, and having a father in the military service, aforesaid, shall be entitled to the sum allowed, as provided in section three; provided that said son or sons are members of said family at the date of said enlistment, and provided the chairman of the town or ward boards shall certify that such persons are in need of the relief applied for, and on such certificate the treasurer shall pay the sum required.

Sec. 11. At any time after the town or ward chairman shall have filed with the county treasurer the certificates provided in section five, seven or ten, hereof, the county treasurer may receive the certificates of the supervisors for expenditures made from said fund of the town and city treasurer to apply on their return for said fund. But in no case shall the county treasurer receive such certificates to exceed in amount the amount due said cities or towns as appears from the list provided by section nine hereof.

Sec. 12. That said fund shall constitute a special relief fund for the aid of the families of volunteers, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original now on file in my office, passed by the Board of Supervisors of the county of Rock, Nov. 23, 1861.

Hymn for the Times.

"Watchman, what of the night?"

Watchman, is thy vision clear?
O'er that thou lookest on the night?
O'er that darkness cometh light?
Watchman, shall this fearful strife
With its curse a blessing bring?
Watchman, yea—the tree of life
Shall ere long be blossoming.

Watchman, shall thy voice be heard
For our nation's healing be?
Travail, yea—though now she grieves,
Joy shall crown her destiny!
From this conflict shall arise,
Quicken'd to a purer life,
And the ages shall suffice
To blot out this page of strife!

Watchman, shall the bondman's chain
Cease to clank upon our soil—
Shall a due respect obtain
For the honest sons of toil?
Travail, yea—the fetter'd slave
Shall to man's estate be brought;
Then shall tithing millions have
The position long be sought.

Watchman, are the nations all
Tending to a common goal?
Travail, yea—redeemed from thrall,
Liberty shall bless each soil!
Watchman, may thy vision prove
As thou seest it—even so,
Travail, He who reigns above
Worketh mightily below.

Janesville, Dec. 20th, 1861.

Horrible Crime.

In London, a few weeks since, a youth of fifteen, who lived with his parents, took his half sister, eleven years of age, into a coal cellar, and strangled her with a piece of cord. The boy had a step-mother, who treated him badly, and jealousy of the affection bestowed upon his sister is said to have been the cause of his horrible crime. Before the murder the boy had a good character.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

See those New Articles Just Arrived at

WEBB & LOCKE'S.

LANC'Y China Goods, Bohemian, Colored, Cut and Engraved Glass, Fancy Japanese, Servers, Soup Tureens, Butter Dishes, Teas and Coffee Pots, Rubber and Ivory handled Knives, Carvers, etc., Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, Fancy Silver Plated Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Cases, Caskets, etc. They are all new and very cheap.

Chairman of the Board.

THE IRISH BRIGADE!

THE undersigned has been commissioned by the Governor of this state to recruit for the Irish Brigade. Many of the patriotic Irishmen of this city and county have already enlisted in the "Mulligan Guards," but there is room for more. By calling at his office on West Milwaukee street, near Parker & Neal's auction store, any enquiries in relation to the service, will be answered by the undersigned. Now or never, is the time for Irishmen to exhibit by their acts, their devotion to the free institutions under which they live.

WM. ADDY, Recruiting Officer.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

FOR 1862

MILLION!

Just received at the

JEWELRY STORE,

Corner Myers' New Block,

consisting in part of

SILVER WARE!

of the latest styles,

JEWELRY

of all descriptions,

SILVER PLATED WARE

of all descriptions,

Toys for the Children, &c., &c.

You are all invited call and look.

J. A. DUNNELL,

Succesor to S. C. SPANGLER.

LADIES' Merino Wrappers, with sleeves, just received.

GENTS' Under Garments, the very best all wool, just received.

THE latest styles of Cloaks in the market, just received.

More Kerene Lamps.

Just arrived at Webb & Locke's, and price lower than ever before. New lot of Shades, Vase Glass Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps and Brackets, Kerene Lanterns, Wickless Burners and the best Kerene Oil in town, at the lowest prices. Also, just received, 12 crates more of Crockery and China Ware, last by boat. All selling very cheap.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS

OHIO HICKORY NUTS!

For Sale by

R. I. PIERSON.

NOTICE!

I HAVE this day sold and assigned to Mr. McKay all my notes and accounts due to me, and he is duly authorized to collect the same. ANDREW BOSS, Jr.

Janesville, December 14th, 1861.

Andrew Boss, Jr., having sold and assigned to me all the notes and accounts due him, all persons who indebted to him, will please make immediate payment to me, at the store in this city recently occupied by said Boss.

ROBERT MCKAY.

Janesville, December 13th, 1861.

An elegant assortment of Embroideries, Ladies' Col. Laces, Sleeves and Sets, just received.

MOURNING Goods in great variety, just received.

